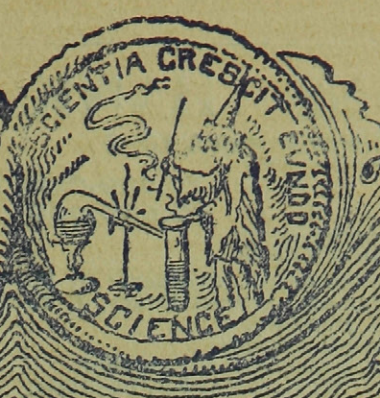
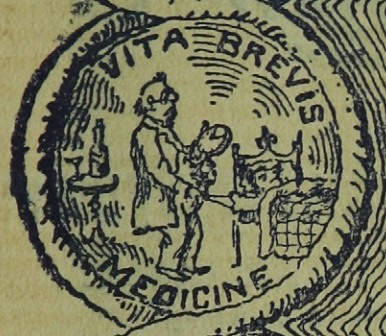
Montreal, March 14, 1901.





McGILL OUTLOOK

VOL. III. No. 15.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Editorial	171
Contributions—Relations between States	173
Montreal, 1750-1763	174
The Viking's Vision	178
Athletics—The Game of Hockey	179
Societies—Delta Sigma	180
Class Reports—R. V. C.	180
Donaldas	180
Arts	180
Science	181
Medicine	181
Revue Legale	182

McGILL UNIVERSITY
ARCHIVES
ACC. NO. 1133
REF. 2251

The MOLSONS BANK

Incorporated by Act of Parliament 1855.

CAPITAL, all Paid up - - - - $2,500,000
RESERVE FUND - - - - - $2,050,000

Head Office, MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS: WM. MOLSON MACPHERSON, President; S. H. EWING, Vice-President; W. M. Ramsay, Samuel Finley, J. P. Cleghorn, H. Markland Molson, F. C. Henshaw.
JAMES ELIOT, General Manager.
A. D. DURNFORD, Chief Inspector and Supt. of Branches.
W. H. DRAPER, Inspector.
H. LOCKWOOD, W. W. L. CHIPMAN, Asst. Inspectors

BRANCHES—Alvinston, Ont.; Aylmer, Ont.; Brockville, Ont.; Calgary, Alberta; Chesterville, Ont.; Clinton, Ont.; Exeter, Ontario, Fraserville, Que.; Hamilton, Ont.; Hensall, Ont.; Kingsville, Ont.; Knowlton, Que.; London, Ont.; Meaford Ont.; Montreal, Que.; Morrisburg, Ont.; Norwich, Ont.; Ottawa, Ont.; Owen Sound, Ont.; Port Arthur, Ont.; Quebec, Que.; Revelstoke, B. C.; Ridgetown, Ontario, Simcoe, Ont.; Smith's Falls, Ont.; Sorel, Que.; Montreal, St. Catherine St. Branch; St. Thomas, Ont.; Toronto, Ont.; Toronto Junct., Ont.; Trenton, Ont; Valleyfield, Que.; Vancouver, B.C.; Victoria, B.C., Victoriaville, Que.; Waterloo, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Woodstock, Ont.

AGENTS IN EUROPE.—*London*—Parr's Bank, Limited, Messrs. Chaplin, Milne, Grenfell & Co., Ltd. *Liverpool.*—The Bank of Liverpool, Limited. *Ireland.*—Munster & Leinster Bank, Limited. *France, Paris.*—Société Générale, Crédit Lyonnais, *Germany.*—Deutsche Bank. *Belgium Antwerp.*—La Banque d'Anvers. *China and Japan.*—Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corp.

AGENTS IN UNITED STATES.—*New York*—Mechanics' National Bank; National City Bank; Hanover National Bank; The Morton Trust Co. Also in the principal cities of the United States.

Collections made in all parts of the Dominion, and returns promptly remitted at lowest rate of Exchange. Commercial Letters of Credit and Travellers' Circular Letters issued, available in all parts of the world.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM.

THIS

Great International Route
Runs through seven States
And two principal Provinces
Nature's favorite highway
Delightful scenery everywhere
Try its undoubted advantages
Roadbed that travellers relish
Universally good service
Newest and best equipment
Keeps its patrons' confidence

MONTREAL CITY TICKET OFFICES:

137 St. James Street and Bonaventure Station.

The Liverpool & London & Globe

Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE, CANADA BRANCH:

16 Place d'Armes (Opposite Bank of Montreal and Post Office) Montreal

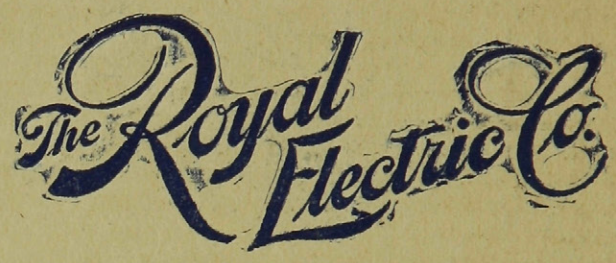
AVAILABLE ASSETS, - $60,656,420

ONE OF THE LARGEST INSURANCE COMPANIES IN THE WORLD

DIRECTORS IN CANADA:
EDMOND J. BARBEAU, Chairman.
W. J. BUCHANAN, Deputy Chairman
A. F. GAULT SAMUEL FINLEY ED. S. CLOUSTON

All business accepted at most favorable rates, and losses liberally adjusted.

G. F. C. SMITH, CHIEF AGENT CANADA BRANCH.



Furnish....

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER

STEADY AND RELIABLE.

Estimates promptly furnished on House Wiring.

NORTH.

LABELLE,
ST. AGATHE,
ST. ROSE,

—MONTREAL—

WEST.
Ottawa,
Toronto,
Detroit,
Chicago

EAST.
Quebec,
Three Rivers,
St. John,
Halifax.

—MONTREAL—

SOUTH.
Boston, New York.

For rates apply to

W. F. EGG,
City Passenger Agent,
129 St. James St., Montreal.

North British and Mercantile
Insurance Company

EXTRAORDINARY DIRECTORS:

The Rt Hon. The Earl of Strathmore | The Right Hon. Lord Wolverton
The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Aberdeen | The Hon Lord Wellwood
The Right Hon. Lord Forbes

CANADIAN DIRECTORATE:

THOS. DAVIDSON, Managing Director
HON. GEO. A. DRUMMOND, SENATOR, HENRI BARBEAU,
ARCH. MACNIDER

Invested in Canada, at 31st Dec., 1899 - $ 7,607,464
Total Assets - - - - - - - 74,802,040

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA AT MONTREAL

Royal Insurance Co.
Queen Insurance Co.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

GEORGE SIMPSON, Manager,
WM. MACKAY, Asst. Manager.

S.S TUNISIAN 10,575 tons. Twin Screws **S.S. BAVARIAN** 10,375 tons.
Total tonnage of Fleet 144,545 Tons.

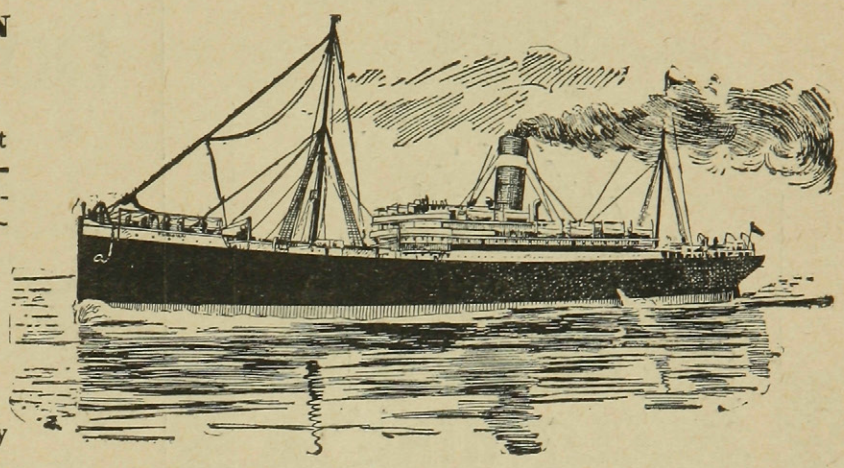
These magnificent Steamers, amongst the largest and most luxurious in the Transatlantic trade, sail weekly from **Montreal to Liverpool** during the season of the St. Lawrence Navigation, and from **Portland**, calling at **Halifax** during the Winter.

Rates of passage First Cabin during

Summer Season $60, and upwards.
Winter Season $50, " "

Second Cabin **$35 to $40.**

A reduction is allowed for round trip tickets. Apply to any Agent of the Company or



H. & A. ALLAN, COMMON STREET, MONTREAL.

...GROUPS...

Direct or Combination are our Specialty

Wm. Notman & Son

Photographers to the Queen

14 PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Lantern Slides, Kodaks, etc.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

HENRY R. GRAY,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST,

122 St. Lawrence Main St. MONTREAL

The Dispensing of Physicians' Prescriptions a specialty.
Physicians, Hospitals, Dispensaries and Chemical Lecturers supplied with Genuine Drugs and Pure Chemicals at Wholesale Prices.
Orders solicited from Country Physicians.
Mail orders attended to with dispatch

STUDENTS' BOOKS
AND STATIONERY
AT... **E. M. RENOUF'S**
2238 St. Catherine Street — MONTREAL.

We print everything,

From the largest book to the smallest business card. . .

We make Account Books for Merchants, Banks and Railway Companies; we bind Law Books and Books of all kinds in the most Expensive and the Cheapest Styles. No order is too large or too small. . . .

JOHN LOVELL & SON

23 to 31 St. Nicholas St. MONTREAL

C. THEORET, Law Bookseller, Publisher and Binder

11 and 13 St. James Street,

Bell Telephone, Main 2921. MONTREAL.

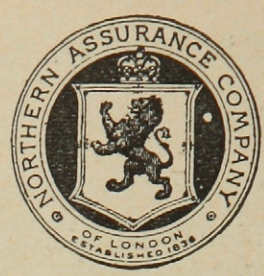
CRANKSHAW'S Analytical Synopsis of the Criminal Code, Royal 8vo. of 143 pages, paper, 1899 ..... $1.25

DORAIS & DORAIS, O. P. & A. P., Avocats.—Formulaire de Procedure de la Province de Quebec, 1 vol. in 8 toile, 1900, $5.00 ½ chag. ou ½ veau $5.50

LEMIEUX R. C.R., L.L.D., — Les Origines du droit Franco-Canadien, étant un cours d'histoire de droit Canadien depuis l'époque Gallo-Romaine jusqu'a nos jours, 1 vol., in 8 bro., 1900, $3.25, ½ veau, ou ½ chag. $4.00

WEIR, ROBERT STANLEY, D.C.L., Civil Code of Lower Canada, 1 vol. Royal 32, 1899, cloth $2.00

WEIR, ROBERT STANLEY, D.C.L.—Code of Civil Proceaure of the Province of Quebec as amended to date, 1 vol. Royal 32, cloth 1900 ..... $2.50



NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

Branch office for Canada :

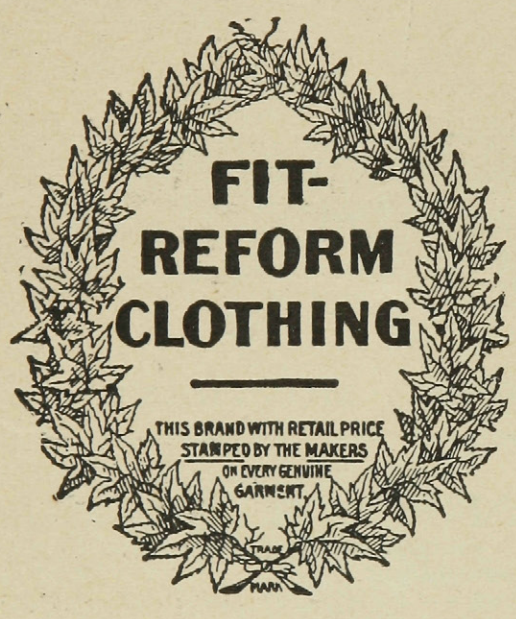
1730 Notre Dame St., Montreal

INCOME AND FUNDS 1896.

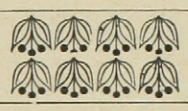
Capital and Accumulated Funds	$37,568,500
Annual Revenue from Fire and Life Premiums and from Interest upon Income Funds	5,609,500
Deposited with the Dominion Government for Security of Canadian Policy Holders	200,000

ROBERT W. TYRE, Manager for Canada

CITY AGENTS: A. BROWNING, British Empire Building. W. CAIRNS, 33 St. Nicholas St.



AT ONE STORE ONLY



DON'T FORGET

To visit our store, and see our assortment before placing your spring order. Large variety of Tweed Suits in latest styles and patterns Rainproof, Raglans, Raglanettes and Yokes.

Suits,

$10 TO $20

Trousers,

$3 TO $6

Write for Catalogue giving full description of

HOW TO ORDER BY MAIL.

Fit-Reform Wardrobe,

2344 ST. CATHERINE ST.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE

Assurance Company Limited,

OF LONDON, ENG.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

Capital Subscribed, - -	$10,000,000
Capital paid up, - - -	5,000,000
Invested Funds, exceed -	25,000,000

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA:

Guardian Assurance Building, 181 St. James St., Montreal.

TRUSTEES:

W. M. RAMSAY, Esq., *Chairman.* HON. ALP. DESJARDINS, *Deputy Chairman.*
W. H. BEATTY, Esq. (Toronto).
J. O. GRAVEL, Esq. R. WILSON SMITH, Esq.

E. P. HEATON, - - Manager.

Your Wants

Will be quickly filled if you advertise through the "Want Ad." Department of

The E. Desbarats Advertising Agency

73 St. James St., Montreal.

TEL. MAIN 3138.

McGILL OUTLOOK

VOL. III. MONTREAL, MARCH 14, 1901. No. 15

Editorial Board:

JOSEPH H. COPEMAN, Arts '01, Editor-in Chief
MISS MARY FLINT, Donalda '01
B. S. McKENZIE, B.A., Science '01
L. ROBERTSON, B.A., Medicine '01
A. WAINWRIGHT, B.A , Law '02
OSCAR AMYRAULD, Comp. Med. '01

Business Board:

H. U. P. AYLMER, Business Manager, Law '02
MISS MAY S. GREENLEESE, Donalda '02
L. N. PICKARD, Medicine '02
H. E. SCOTT, Science '02
J. A. McDONALD, Arts '02

The McGILL OUTLOOK is published weekly by the students of McGill University.
Contributions to be sent to the Editor-in-Chief, 64a McGill College Avenue, Montreal, or to the Redpath Library.
The Annual Subscription is $1.00, payable strictly in advance. Remittances should be made to the Business Manager:

H. U. P. AYLMER, 26 Ontario Ave.

Editorial.

"Old McGill," '02. The long-expected and much-heralded Annual of the Class of 1902 makes its appearance this week, and in every respect it is a very interesting and creditable volume. Starting with the Class of '98 this makes the fifth of the series, and the editors seem to have profited by the experience of their predecessors in adapting the contents to the tastes of the McGill Undergraduates. The cover is probably the best yet, being of a bright red colour with "Old McGill" in gold letters across the top, the University crest to one side, and '02 in the lower left hand corner. The arrangement and design are very neat and pleasing. As to the material inside, it follows very much the same lines as the others; there are individual photographs of the members of the Junior Class, together with groups of all the other Years in the University. There are likewise groups of the officers of the principal University Societies, the three Football Teams, the University Track Team, etc., etc. The opening article is an exposition of "The Progress of the University since 1898," and will make interesting reading to graduate and undergraduate alike. This is followed by "Reminiscences of the Boer war" in a series of three short articles contributed by Mr. Bishop, Arts '98, Mr. Blythe, Arts '98, and Mr. Coates, Med. '01, members of the McGill contingent who served in South Africa. The Annual Field Day and the Opening of the R. V. C. are treated at length, with illustrations, those of the first mentioned being especially good and appropriate, while "Cook" has a full page devoted to a photograph of himself arrayed in the majesty of his official robes. "At Work in a Foreign Lab.," by B. M. (of Arts 1900, we suspect), and "An Episode of the Road" by F. W. Enol, a well-known contributor to our own pages, are clever and interesting. Then there are the Class Histories, Class Roasts and verse *ad libitum.*

In the reproducing of several of the groups we notice that the editors have followed the plan of reducing the photo itself and ornamenting the borders with pen and ink work. The effect is very good, and the plan is certainly

worthy of imitation by future Annuals to a much larger extent. Many of the groups have been spoiled by being reproduced as full page illustrations, the effects of light and shadow being rather bad.

We hope that the men will support the publication and show their appreciation of the hard work done by the Business and Editorial Boards. No man will ever regret the two dollars expended on such a pleasant souvenir of his college days, and, while he is storing up pleasure for his old age by handing in his subscription, he may also have the satisfaction of knowing that he is backing up his college institutions.

ATHLETICS.

The following communication has been received by the Athletic Association from the University of Pennsylvania:

The Athletic Association of the University of Pennsylvania will give its Seventh Annual Inter-Collegiate Relay Race Meeting on Saturday, April 27, open to all the colleges and universities of the United States and Canada. There will be three races to determine the college championship of America, and they will be open to any college or university that desires to enter. One race will be for a distance of a mile, each man to run a quarter mile. The second race will be a four-mile race, each man to run a mile. The third race will be a two-mile race, each man to run a half mile. The University of Pennsylvania will be found in all three, and it is expected that Harvard, Yale, Georgetown, University of Chicago, Michigan, etc., will also enter them.

There will also be a number of other races between colleges. An effort has been made to arrange colleges in groups that are about equal in strength. Making such a classification has been difficult. If you do not feel that your college has been placed in its proper group, we shall be glad to put you in any other that you may suggest. Of course, by racing in one of the general contests you are not prevented from entering the race for the Inter-Collegiate Championship. If you desire, you can race with the colleges in which you have been grouped, and also enter the championship race, or you can enter the championship race and not enter the contest in which you are grouped.

As you will see from the classification of colleges which follows, we desire, as far as possible, to have six teams run in each race. Our experience so far has shown this to be not only the most convenient number, but it makes the most interesting contests. We expect to give the following scratch events, open only to college men, in which the first prize will be a gold watch: 100 yards, 120 yards hurdle, high jump, broad jump, shot put, pole vault, discus throw. We will be pleased to have you enter your college athletes in these events.

THE PRIZES.

We will award the following prizes:

A silk banner will be given to the winning team as a college trophy, and each member of the winning team, a gold watch. To each of the members of the team that finish second, we will give a silver cup. Cups will be given as third prizes. If only three colleges are able to enter the race, we will give a silk banner to the winning team, and a gold watch to each of its members. No second prizes, however, will be given when but three have entered, and no third prizes when but five have entered. In case your institution should enter, and the other colleges with which we have classed you should not enter, we will make arrangements to put you in a race with some other team, or teams, about your equal in strength.

QUALIFICATION AND ELIGIBILITY.

The race will be governed by the same rules of qualification that now prevail in the Inter-Collegiate Athletic Association.

We understand that the Athletic Committee considers it absolutely impossible to enter a team. There are many reasons for this, the chief one being that we have no facilities for indoor training, and consequently the men who could represent us could not be expected to do justice either to themselves or to the University. It certainly seems a pity that with the strong athletic team, which we have at present, an opportunity like this should be lost, but there is apparently no alternative in the matter whatever. In reading a recent Yale Alumni Weekly we noticed an account of the track work that was being done in preparation for these races and at that time the team had been in training for five weeks. This will give some small idea of the disadvantages under which a team from McGill would labour in entering such a competition.

Contributions.

RELATION BETWEEN STATES.

(Substantially a paper read before the Alumnæ Society of McGill.)

(*Continued.*)

The thought in these words would recur last year, in England, to those of us who felt the most essential and jealously guarded characteristic of our people, freedom of speech, absolute freedom of thought endangered in the force of a public emotion which would brook no dissentient voice:

"Liberty has to be guarded with an eternal vigilance."

If it is so difficult for the general will of the nation to remain at a high level in critical times, much more precarious must be the character of a general will of a group of nations attempting to work together for one end. A striking illustration of the difficulty in the birth of an international person, the difficulty still greater in the support of maintenance of such an entity, has been given in the course of the past century, but especially of the last five or six years, in the case of the so-called "Concert of Europe." If no national course can be entered upon without the impulsion of a mixture of motives, hard to disentangle, much more is this the case in an international action. Very thin is the bond that cements, and weak the inspiring force of the goal looked to, in comparison with the strength of the dividing forces and the many separate interests, irreconcileable with the general interest. This, at least, has been European experience in the present age.

"At the heels of this Concert," wrote Gladstone in his last considerable public letter, 1897, referring to the measures taken by the six powers in reference to the Armenian massacres, "we have plodded patiently for two years, and what has it done for us? Done for us, not in promoting justice and humanity, for that question has long ago been answered, but in securing peace." I affirm that with all its pretensions, and its powers, it has worsened and not bettered the situation. Perhaps to those beyond the diplomatic scenes at that critical time, something more towards the maintenance of peace seemed to have been effected than could seem to the old statesman, whose finest public acts had been done in the faith that a nation must be held responsible, as a moral person. But to outsiders his words looked true.

The situation in China in 1900, and even now, has shown even more plainly the difficulty in the way of subordination by each power of peculiar, selfish aims to the common aim of civilisation. "On July 4," wrote the *Times*' correspondent in Tientsin, "whilst the legations in Pekin were rightly believed to be in a condition of extreme need of succour and utmost peril, a British officer describes the present situation as one of chaos—'we have wasted a week in politeness.' This was the courtesy of mutual fear, the dread of each other's sinister motives, the consciousness of each ambassador that the six great powers of Europe could not act together in the work of humanity without ceaseless danger, that some inadvertent move might bring about a war, more calamities than Chinese massacres."

Something, however, better than this was done in the last century. "It is strange," writes the late Duke of Argyll, "that so successful an example of the Concert of Europe as the treaty of London, establishing the independence of Greece, did not make a deeper impression. It was surely a more excellent way. We suspended our antipathy to the head of the Holy alliance and acted with Russia. She suspended her antipathy to all revolutions, and acted with us. France, moved by the general sentiment of christendom, acted with both. Turkey was practically dismembered, and a Christian people were freed from her intolerable yoke."

The development of an international conscience, if one may so speak, seems to be a thing indefinitely slow. The forces that hinder grow apace with the forces that might encourage, *e.g.*, the recklessness of journalism, through which some mischief is done to the cause of peace and understanding, at every case of international friction, journalism, without touching the character of the exceptional journals, may almost be termed a non-moral power. As was remarked at the time of the graphic, detailed reports of the Pekin massacres in some English papers on July 16th, which, after they had thrown numbers of persons in various countries into mourning, were shown to have no word of truth in them—the fact that news appears in a paper is no longer taken as any guarantee of its truth. Those journals which maintain a higher standard, and disregard the commercial value of sensationalism, are doing a splendid and difficult work.

On the whole, however, there is probably justification for the feeling that the mere fact that certain thoughts are in the air, certain ideals set up, and a lofty language employed as to the common purposes of civilised nations, is to the good. By this reflection we are brought to the consideration of the great disenchantment of the Peace Conference of 1899. To the politically unsophisticated the Czar's proclamation seemed to promise the millenium; to the diplomatic world it had little more than an academic sound; the average politically intelligent person felt that, in the bringing of the subject out of the academic atmosphere into that of practical discussion, at least a mark had been reached by the tide to which it must return at however long an interval. And in spite of the great melancholy in the "long withdrawing roar" of that advance wave, I think the latter feeling dominates when we look back upon the Hague Conference. At least there has been a discussion by practical diplomatists representing the powers of the possibility of introducing the spirit and principles of a higher reason into the relations of the jealous armed nation of Europe, and perhaps one should add America.

As for the results—the proposal for the reduction of armaments, one of the two main subjects, received

what has been described as a "first class funeral." "A state" says Professor Holland "is the creature of force, either its own, or that of its neighbours—Save for the force at its command, it is at any moment likely to disappear from the family of nations." That which seems so simple and alluring a scheme in the College Debating Society could not be drawn up by men whose recommendations must be such as governments might conceivably accept. In the "Acte Finale" we have the Resolution, that "the limitations of the military charges which at present burden the world is greatly to be desired for the increase of the moral and material welfare of mankind." More was done in the matter of declarations, prohibiting the use of certain distinctive missiles and bullets, also in regulations concerning the laws and customs of land warfare, amendments on the Brussels conference as to treatment of prisoners, rights of non-combatants, etc.

It was in the subject of the extension of the use of arbitration that most advance seemed to be made. To quote the summary by Professor Holland.[1] "As to the Machinery of Arbitration," a Code of Procedure has been drafted, but its rules may be followed or departed from at the discretion of litigants.

A permanent court is also to be instituted, although no one need seek its aid. It is, however, quite possible that the mere existence of such a court, with its rota of judges, its bureau fixed at the Hague, its archives and its officials, may in time produce among the Powers a habit of referring their disputes to it for settlement.

Nothing done at the Hague has touched the real difficulties in the way of arbitration, viz.: (1) "The making it to any extent compulsory, without derogating from the Sovereignty of states. (2) The selection of the classes of topics to which compulsory arbitration is applicable, since there are admittedly classes of topics to which it is not applicable. (3) The choice of impartial arbitration." Turning from any consideration of this subject one reflects on the limitations, within which even the hardly won positions make a difference. Such an international code as exists prevails only between certain nations almost without exception.[2] Aryan races of tolerably kindred civilisation and religion. To dealings with coloured people, it does not in any legal *theory* apply more than did the rules regulating intercourse of citizens in Athens to the treatment of slaves.

Development in this sphere must be extremely slow, because of the apparent conflict of principles already alluded to—love of country and love of humanity. The conflict will lessen, as what may be called a historic conscience is evolved, a really effectual interest in the character the nation bears, and will bear in world history. The progress is in the hands after all of individuals. Governments are not beyond our control; they reflect our tendencies and emotions only too well.

The state or nation is no monster driven on its way in the chariot of fate without any action of ours. What of fate there is is in the character of the people.

1 *Fortnight'y Review*, Dec., 1899.
2 A doubtful exception, Turkey. The Emplre of Austria contains non-Aryan people wi hin it.

No individual in this day of world-wide move is wholly devoid of opportunities. In the changes and chances of life he will meet men and women of alien race and sympathies, in converse with whom he may remove misconceptions, break down prejudices and extend the spirit of good will.

H. D. OAKELEY.

SONG.

Though now you go
To other lands and loves across the sea,
Happen what may, yet in my heart I know
You once loved me.

Though Love be dead,
That once you gave, though now we drift apart,
Yet all the words of love that you have said
Live in my heart.

Though hearts grow cold
That once were warm, though lovers prove untrue,
Yet shall my heart, as in those days of old,
Love only you.

The daylight dies,
The night is long, my soul with fear doth fill—
Only the light that lingered in thine eyes
Stays with me still.

F. W. ENOL.

MONTREAL, 1750-1763.

(*A paper read before the McGill Historical Club.*)

In the middle of the 18th century, one Peter Kalm, Professor of Economy in the Swedish University of Abo, made an extensive visit to this continent. The citizens of Montreal and those in authority gave him a fitting welcome and he was shown all the attention due to one of his station. He was industrious enough to write a book of travels and in it describes this city at some length; to him I must at the outset of this paper declare my indebtedness.

Could a Montreal Rip Van Winkle waken up today after a sleep of 150 years, he would scarcely recognize in the city of to-day the city of the French *regime*; true, the sun rises across the same river and sets behind the same mountain, the Island stands as solidly against the current as it did then, but the city has changed. It is the aim of this paper to show what these changes, are by giving a description of the old city and its life.

Montreal with its 3,000 inhabitants was Canada's second city in wealth and size, but according to Kalm, first on account of its situation and mild climate. (Perhaps it should be stated that Prof. Kalm visited the city in the early fall.)

The town was of quadrangular form, with the long side facing the river. Its area about corresponded with that part of the city now bounded by McGill St., Fortification Lane and Dalhousie Sq. On the side away from the river was a little stream, sometimes dry, the course of the present Craig St. The city was bordered by excellent corn-fields, meadows and pastures, the woods not far distant, and Mount Royal was covered with fields from top to bottom.

Surrounding the city was a wall, thick and high,

with a ditch, eight feet deep on all but the river side. At the eastern end was the fort artificially raised. The fortifications were of little advantage in a siege because of their extent, but they were a restraining agency to aggressive Indian braves. The gates were numerous, as many as five leading to the river. The long streets of the town were comparatively wide and straight, crossed for the most part at right angles by the short ones. Some were paved, but many were not. Most of them bear the same names to day, and the city had even more saints in proportion than it has now; Kalm discovered "a tendency in Canada to call every place after some saint or other" and was amused at Crown Point's alternative name: St. Frederic, "never having heard of a saint of that name before."

Notre Dame Street was continued East and West into the country, and St. Lawrence Main St. marks the course of a road leading north.

Notre Dame Church stood directly in front of the present Cathedral in the center of the street bearing the same name. The principal entrance was at the south end above which rose a tower with a belfry. The church was low, built of rough stone pointed with mortar and had a tin roof.

Bonsecours chapel, the first stone church on the island, was built for the reception of a small image of the Virgin, said to pass miraculous properties, which had been in the keeping of Baron de Fancamp of France previous to its coming to Canada. The chapel was destroyed by fire in 1754.

The Jesuits had a church where the Court House now stands, and adjoining it was their college which had large gardens attached.

The old Recollet Church on the corner of St Peter and Notre Dame Streets, was built of rough irregular stone; the property of these Franciscans was a fine one, extending from McGill to St. Peter Streets, and contained many magnificent elms.

Their college was more spacious than that of the Jesuits, but neither was to be compared with the Seminary of St. Sulpice, on the corner of Notre Dame and St. François Xavier Streets. This was founded in 1657, and the gentlemen of the Seminary became very powerful through the commission given them by the Crown to settle and cultivate the island. From the ground rent of the town and island and the money they received for confessions, baptisms, marriages and funerals they became very wealthy and sent a large sum annually to the chief Seminary in France. They still hold valuable property on the Island, including that bordering on Sherbrooke Street west of St. Matthew. A portion of their original building, which formed 3 sides of a square (and had extensive gardens in the rear) still stands, one of the points of greatest interest to the antiquarian inasmuch as it is our oldest building.

The Grey Nunnery established on Guy Street had its humble beginning in a small hospital on what is now Foundling Street, outside the walls and across the little St. Peter River, where property was given them by the Seminary gentlemen. The hospital received foundlings in addition to the ordinary patients, a custom which has left its marks on the name of the street.

The original Hotel Dieu, founded in 1644 for the reception of the sick and diseased of both sexes, occupied the corner of St. Paul and St. Sulpice Streets where Kerry, Watson & Co. now have their establishment. Before our General Hospital was in existence, this was the only place to which the affected poor could be sent, where they received kind treatment from the Sisters of the convent. Kalm says he was informed that "none of the ladies entered a convent till she had attained to an age when she had small hopes of ever getting a husband."

Some of the private houses were built of stone, but timber was most commonly used. The better houses had benches on each side of the front door, the scenes of many happy hours of recreation and amusement. The houses were, for the most part, whitewashed on the outside. Farm houses were likewise built of stone or of timber, and usually had but one storey of three or four rooms. Those of stone had walls two feet thick, and all were plastered on the inside. The roofs were covered with boards and the chinks were filled up with straw or clay. The windows had paper instead of glass.

Three Rivers was the site of the colony's ironworks, where stoves and crude utensils were turned out. According to Dr. Drummond, stoves made today "at Trois Rivières" seem to be as much in demand with the people in the French districts as they were then. The smaller rooms would often have large open fireplaces.

This question of fires leads us to wonder what their winters were like. It is interesting in the face of all the speculation that we indulge in with regard to our old and new-fashioned winters to read that in January, 1749, the thermometer varied between —29° and 21° F., with a mean temp. of 9°. April readings were between 13° and 69°, with a mean of 50°. In the same year the ice broke on April 3. Kalm met an old man who declared that "he thought the winters were formerly much colder, and that there fell a greater quantity of snow when he was young." He could remember when pumpkins, cucumbers, etc., were killed by the frost about midsummer, and assured the traveller that the summers were much warmer than they used to be.

Floods were as frequent then as at any time. "When the water in spring increases in the river on account of the ice, which then begins to dissolve, it sometimes happens to rise so high as to overflow a great part of the fields, and, instead of fertilizing them as the Nile fertilizes the Egyptian fields by its inundations, it does them much damage by carrying a number of grasses and plants on to them, the seeds of which spread the worst kind of weeds and ruin the fields."

The animal kingdom was well represented. One did not need to go north to the Laurentian Mountains to be hugged by a well-developed bear, and dead-falls on the site of this building would not be left long without the investigation of some marauder.

Dogs were used to draw firewood from the woods and water from the river before pumps became common. The cows were mainly Canadian by birth, but of French ancestry. They were smaller in size than their continental forefathers and mothers, because of their being shut up in stables and scantily fed. They gave a liberal supply of milk, which

helped to compensate for their lesser value on beef.

Every countryman kept a few sheep, the source of the coarser cloth so generally in use. Horses had been scarce, but at this time were quite plentiful. These were of French origin, and are described as strong, swift and tall. The poor beasts suffered then as many do now from flies, because of the docking of their tails. Flies had been known for 150 years, and the succeeding 150 years have by no means seen the extinction of the race in their struggle for existence in Montreal.

The *cimices lectularii*, otherwise written "bugs," were met with by Kalm in every place where he stayed, both in town and country. He remarks that "the people knew of no other remedy for them than patience."

The people partook of three meals a day, breakfast, dinner and supper. They rose early and took their first refreshment between 7 and 8. The men would dip their bread in brandy, or drink the brandy and take the bread after it. The ladies drank chocolate or coffee; tea was almost unknown. Dinner was partaken of at noon. People of quality had a great variety of dishes, and the rest followed their example when they had company. A great deal of bread (made in oval loaves from wheat-flour) was eaten with the soup. Kalm tell us the meats were roasted or fried; poultry and game were common, and salads were very popular. Diluted claret or spruce beer was drunk, but the ladies generally took water. The fruits and sweetmeats were varied, and included walnuts, almonds, raisins and summer fruits, such as raspberries, currants and cranberries, which were eaten with treacle. Cheese and milk, sweetened with sugar, came last of all. Supper was served between 7 and 8, and was much like the midday meal.

Kalm says: "Friday and Saturday they eat no flesh, but they well know how to guard against hunger; they boil all sorts of herbs and fruit, and have fishes, eggs and milk prepared in various ways." Cucumbers were a staple article, and were sliced and eaten with cream or put on the table whole to be eaten like radishes. A number of people had vines on which green and brown grapes grew. Watermelons were widely cultivated, and every peasant had a field planted with them. Kalm writes at length on this subject, and pronounced them very good in the hot summer season. "Nobody in Canada or in New York could produce an example that the eating of watermelons in great quantities had hurt anybody, and there are examples even of sick persons eating them without any danger, though the Illinois Indians declare they are subject to be attacked with fever if they cool their stomachs too often with watermelons."

The common people were very poor and had few luxuries. "They are content," writes the traveller, "with meals of dry bread and water, bringing all other provisions such as butter, cheese, flesh, poultry, eggs, etc., to town in order to buy clothes and brandy for themselves and dresses for their women. Notwithstanding their poverty, they are always cheerful and in high spirits. Near each farm is a kitchen garden in which onions are most abundant, because the farmers eat their dinners of them with bread on fasting days. However, I cannot say the French are strict observers of fasting.

Every farmer planted a quantity of tobacco near his house exactly in proportion to the size of the family, for even boys of 10 ran about with pipes in their mouths. Snuff was extensively used by both sexes.

We must let Kalm describe their dress in his own words: "All the women in the country, without exception, wear caps of some kind or other; their jackets are short and so are their skirts, and they have a silver cross hanging on the breast. In general, they are laborious; however, I saw some who, like the English women in the colonies, did nothing but prattle all the day; when they have anything to do within doors they (and especially the girls) sing songs, in which the words *amour* and *cœur* are very frequent. In the country it is usual that when the husband receives a visit from persons of rank and dines with them, his wife stands behind and serves him, but in the towns the ladies are more distinguished, and would willingly assume an equal, if not superior, power to their husbands. When they go out of doors they wear long cloaks which cover all their other clothes, and are either grey, brown or blue. The men sometimes make use of them when they are obliged to go out in the rain. The women have the advantage of being *dishabille* in these cloaks without anybody perceiving it. The better classes idle away much of their time in dressing. The ladies, especially, dress and powder their hair every day and put their locks in papers every night, which idle custom was not introduced into the English settlements. The gentlemen, as a rule, wear their own hair, but some have wigs. People of rank are used to wear laced clothes, and all the crown officers wear swords. All the gentlemen, when they go into town on a day that looks likely for rain, carry their cloaks on their left arm. Acquaintances of either sex, who have not seen each other for some time, on meeting again salute with mutual kisses." The men were very civil and used to take off their hats to every person indifferently whom they met in the streets.

"The women in general" (he says in another place) "are handsome here; they are well bred and virtuous, with an innocent and becoming freedom. They dress out very fine on Sundays, and, though on other days they do not take much pains with other parts of their dress, yet they are very fond of adorning their heads, the hair of which is always curled and powdered and ornamented with glittering bodkins and aigrettes. They use fans which are made of the tails of the wild turkeys. As soon as the birds are shot the tails are spread and dried, by means of which they keep their figure. The ladies and the men of distinction in town wear these fans when they walk in the streets during the intenseness of the heat."

"The heels of the ladies' shoes are high and very narrow, and it is surprising how they walk in them. In their knowledge of economy they greatly surpass the English women in the plantations, who, indeed, have taken the liberty of throwing all the burden of housekeeping upon their husbands, and sit in their chairs all day with folded arms. The women

in Canada, on the contrary, do not spare themselves, especially among the common people, where they are always in the fields, meadows and stables, and do not dislike any work whatsoever. However, they seem rather remiss in regard to the cleaning of utensils and apartments, for sometimes the floors both in the town and country were hardly cleaned once in six months, which is a disagreeable sight to one who comes from amongst the Dutch and English, where the constant scrubbing and scouring of the floors is reckoned as important as the exercise of religion itself. To prevent the thick dust which is thus left on the floor from being noxious to the health, the women wet it several times a day, which renders it more consistent, repeating the aspersion as soon as the dust is dry and rises again. Upon the whole, however, they are not averse to taking a part in all the business of the household, and I have, with pleasure, seen daughters of the better sort of people and of the governor himself, not too finely dressed, and going into kitchens and cellars to look that everything be done as it ought."

It was the custom to return a visit the day after one had received it, though he should have some scores of friends call; with this practice in vogue it is little wonder they had no time for the care of their houses.

Persons to be married had to have the consent of their parents, unless the man was thirty and the woman twenty-six. We may imply from this that it was customary for the young people to obtain their parents' permission.

The prevalent ailments were rheumatism and pleurisy, due to exposure, and against these were pitted whatever virtue there is in a salve made of pounded-up cedar leaves and hog's grease. The scarcity of labouring people kept wages high, for since it was easy for a man to set up as a farmer and live inexpensively, he did not choose to serve others.

Though there were brass sols in circulation, paper currency was more common. Notes were written by the commissary and got into circulation through the soldiers. They were redeemable during the month of October for bills of exchange upon France. They were easily counterfeited, but the fears of punishment, generally capital, made cases of forgery rare.

There were no manufacturing establishments in Montreal, and the imports mostly came from France through Quebec merchants; for this currency was given. The ordinary trade was more of the nature of barter. Market day was on Friday, when the farmer came in with his products and received manufactured goods in exchange. The Indians brought their furs and skins from time to time, and received various things in return. June was the month of the great fair, always opened with religious ceremonies of a very imposing nature. Guards had to be scattered through the town to keep the peace, and much trouble was experienced from the sale of liquor, as a result of which "howlings worse than those of the wildest of beasts filled the air."

Among the goods taken home by Indians must be mentioned fire arms, linen shirts, (which once on the noble red man remained there till it was no longer a shirt,) hatchets, knives, kettles and tin ear-rings for brave and squaw alike. Rouge and green paint were in great demand; the black was obtained from their kettles. Kalm mentions burning glasses, and says: "These are excellent pieces of furniture in the opinion of the Indians, because they serve to light the pipe without any trouble, which an indolent Indian is very fond of." Continuing on the subject of the noble red men he says: "Brandy the Indians value above all other goods that can be brought them, nor have they anything, though ever so dear to them, which they would not give away for this liquor. But on account of the many irregularities which are caused by the use of brandy, the sale of it has been prohibited under severe penalties; however, they do not always pay an implicit obedience to this order.

Such was Montreal just before the English captured Quebec and marched against the city. A letter written by a French officer gives a glimpse as to why the brave Vaudreuil accepted without a struggle the terms held out by Amherst:

"We were shut up in Montreal. Amherst's army appeared in sight on the side towards the Lachine gate on the 7th of September, about 3 in the afternoon, and General Murray with his army from Quebec appeared two hours after at the opposite side of the town. Thus the black crisis was at hand for the fate of Canada. Montreal was in no way susceptible of a defence. It was surrounded with walls built with design only to protect the inhabitants from the incursions of the Indians, little imagining at that time that it would become the theatre of a regular war and that one day they would see formidable armies of regular well-disciplined troops before its walls. We were, however, all pent up in that miserable bad place (without provisons—a thousand times worse than a position in an open field), whose powerful walls could not resist two hours' cannonade without being levelled to the ground, when we would have been forced to surrender at discretion if the English had insisted upon it. The night of the 7th was passed in negotations for the articles of capitulation. In the morning all the difficulties were removed, and Amherst accorded conditions infinitely more favorable than could be expected under the circumstances." The next day the English took final possession.

We may add that the walls were allowed to fall into decay, and were as little value to the English when Montgomery appeared as they were to the French fifteen years before.

It is of interest to us to note that when the city extended its limits, and these walls were voted a nuisance, our own James McGill was one of three commissioners appointed to have them removed, marking the commencement of an era in which Montreal has been destined to hold a place, and no second one, in this Canada of ours.

F. J. T.

THE VIKING'S VISION.

I.

The silver moon rose from the sea
And looked far o'er the foam;
A gale was blowing strong and free
From out its northern home;
The dragon-ship did swiftly fly
Over her course all white;
The billow's song and sea-mew's cry
Fast followed in her flight.

II.

With hand of iron the helm he held,
A giant viking bold;
The wind and spray did wildly play
With his long locks of gold.
The warrior's smile was on his face
And sparkled in his eye—
King of the sea! in such a race
He could have wished to die!

III.

And at his feet his young bride lay,
About her scattered all
The treasures that but yesterday
Had graced her loved lord's hall,
Which now lay smouldering on the earth,
With nothing left to save,
While they sailed far to seek a hearth
Beyond the western wave.

IV.

"Come glad thy heart, and strike the string
As thou wast wont to do;
Whate'er betide, my bonny bride,
Forever we are true.
Though now we roam the ocean foam,
Full soon we touch the shore
Of that bright isle where Fortune's smile
Doth beam forevermore.
Then strike the string, for I will sing
As joyous as of yore."

V.

She seized the hoar scald's gilded harp,
And rose before her lord;
And o'er the sea a melody
Deep, loud and sweet was poured.
The viking gazed into the west
With kindling eye of fire,
And proudly tossed his wined crest,
And heaved his bosom higher.

VI.

The moonlight on the water danced;
The good ship sped along;
The viking sang as on she sprang,
And this the viking's song:—

VII.

"It lies beneath the evening star,
Our ocean-girdled throne,
A gem of beauty gleaming far,
Such as has never shone
Upon the world from time's dim dawn
Until this glorious day—
A light that will go gleaming on
Till time has died away.

VIII.

"Dost thou not see, my Hilda fair,
On the horizon's verge,
A shadow rise into the air
From out the seething surge?—
Behold the home of ocean-kings,
The cradle of the free,
The brave and strong against the wrong—
In ages yet to be,

IX.

"Draw nigh my side, my bonny bride,
For king and queen are we,
And o'er the tide our bark we guide
To a throne upon the sea!
And from thee springs the line of kings,
The mighty and the great;—
Then strike more proud and sing aloud,
My monarch-bearing mate."

X.

The good ship faster, faster flew
Over the foaming brine,
And thus they sang as on she sprang
And streamed the pale moonshine:

XI.

"In the Eternal's changeless scroll
Is writ the golden story.
The ages yet to be unrolled
The vision of our glory.
And far and wide upon the tide
Unnumbered fleets appear,
And o'er the deep they proudly sweep,
Through calm and tempest steer.

XII.

"They guard the throne that steadfast stands
In ocean's seething surge,
And at the Ocean-queen's commands
Far o'er the deep blue urge.
Far o'er the sea from shore to shore
They ride away in might,
And plant to wave forevermore
The banner of the right.

XIII.

"Our lion-hearted sons sail forth
To regions now unknown,
Asleep beneath the starry north
In awful silence lone,
To where the sun glows ever warm,
Upon a fertile sod,
To east and west—a nation blest
Forever by its God."

XIV.

Far o'er the sea the song was borne
And fled into the night.
The dragon-ship did swiftly fly
Over her course all white.

VERNER LOVELACE PLANT.

Athletics.

THE GAME OF HOCKEY.

(The following is an account of the Arts-Science hockey game which was witnessed by a party of U. of Vermont men and written up for the University paper, *Le Cynic*, by one of their number.—*Ed.*)

The untutored mind is prone to think that the things which surround his or her little world are the greatest examples of their kind. The small boy's big brother is a sample of this sort of reasoning. So also is the English war in Africa, the New York suppression of vice and the Converse system of concrete walks. This trend of ideas has led Italians to think that poisoning is the most dangerous of sports; the Americans, football. But any man who has watched the Canadian game of hockey will see at once that the American and Italian ideas are dwarfed, their worlds too small. Prussic acid and foul tackling are but pastime when compared with the deadliness of the game of our boiler-plated northern neighbours. Now I know because I have seen all these. I have gazed upon Prussic in the jug. I have been tackled and thrown several feet below sea-level. I have also stood and watched skaters rampant energetically swatting their fellow-men with the deformed sled runners which they term, in scientific vernacular, hockey sticks.

It was at Montreal that I saw the battle royal. I stood on the top of a snow-drift and gazed down at a little sheet of ice upon which blood was soon to flow freely. My spirits were high, my feet were wet, and I sneezed with great enthusiasm. Indeed, so far was I carried away in my zeal that I sneezed many days after. But that is another story.

On either end of the pond were two sticks stuck in the ice. These were about six feet apart and were called the goals. It was the business of the teams to drive a hard rubber boot-heel known as a puck through their opponent's goal. When this was done everbody yelled. The umpire added one to the score, while the captain of the losing team entered a protest. This was regularly done whether men yelled or not. Protest he must.

> Not his to reason why,
> His was to kick or die.

The teams were composed of seven men on a side. A man with his legs dressed in cast-off picket fence was the goal-keeper. Next came a man with a patch on his trousers; he was the point. The rest were called cover-points and rovers. As they did not have any distinguishing marks, I won't give any. Here I differ from Bryan's method of analyzing Democratic principles.

The game opened with great "Verve." The umpire blew a whistle. Two men in the center of the pond vigorously hoed each other's legs and incidentally the puck. A bystander fell off the snow bank, and the game was on. Oh it was glorious! It was like a one-armed man splitting kindling wood. Men skated hither and thither. They knocked each other like intoxicated express trains. They mauled with the crooked ends of their clubs and gouged with the other. The man standing near me clasped my hand and said: "Did you see that?" Not wishing to commit myself, I said, "What?" "Why," said he "Wiggle." What particular wiggle do you mean, questioned I. "The one in the red sweater," said he. "That was the most elegant foozle I ever saw." "It was indeed," said I, "positively the most stralgapious foozle that ever got loose;" and I shouted to prove my interest in the game.

In about twenty minutes there was a respite. As most of the clubs were hammered quite soft the players were given harder ones.

The gentleman at my side gave me information regarding the game. He said the score stood 3-2. This was news to me. He was also explanatory on the subject of rules. From his remarks I gathered that there were no rules. I volunteered an idea that they should be Marquis of Queensbury, but he wasn't quite sure.

Five minutes being up the caucus recommenced. Again there was pandemonium. I counted seventeen sticks fall on one man's head at the same time. That is the reason I began this short but intensely interesting narrative with a reference to Canadian boiler-plate. A Vermont prohibitionist would have clamored for seventeen different kinds of alcoholic restoratives. But the Canadian never winked an eye; at least, not his left hand eye, for I watched him.

So for twenty minutes more they played the great game. To an American it resembled a panoramic view of a fanning-mill in motion. But the onlookers shouted and pawed and waved their indented postage-stamp hats. Finally there was a pause a little longer than would suffice to remove a player with the nose-bleed. Queried I, "what's the matter?" "The game is over," answered my informant. And amid the loud huzzas of the multitude, the team which had the least number of prominent bumps was carried off the field, to the great glory of the British flag.

Societies.

DELTA SIGMA SOCIETY.

On Monday, February 25, Miss Derick, M.A., addressed the Delta Sigma Society on "A Century's Progress in Botany." Miss Derick reviewed in a very able manner the progress of ideas during the century which has just closed, and exposed the many interesting problems which are yet to be solved in this and closely allied subjects. Many great names have been connected with this science during the past century, but it remains for the botanists and biologists of the present century to discover and prove many laws which are yet unknown.

A vote of thanks was tendered Miss Derick for her address, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Annual Business Meeting of the Delta Sigma Society was held in the common room on Monday, March 4, 1901, the President, Miss Page, in the chair. After the roll-call the Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting, which were accepted. This was followed by the election of officers, which was as follows:

President.....Miss Irving.
Vice-Pres ..... " Wisdom.
Secretary .... " MacKenzie.
Committee ..... " Gould Smith.
" ..... " Wales.
" ..... " Wilson.

The meeting was then adjourned.

Class Reports.

R. V. C.

The students of the R.V.C. wish to thank the members of Arts '04 for the very pleasant evening spent at their toboggan party on Thursday, Feb. 28. They deserve great praise for their original idea and the charming manner in which they carried it out.

DONALDAS.

1904.

Royal Victoria College students had a pleasant surprise on Monday last. The Secretaries of the different classes presented each student with a card of invitation for a tobogganing party to be held on the following Thursday. Needless to say Arts '04 Donaldas went in force and enjoyed themselves thoroughly. Arts '04 McGill are to be congratulated on the success of their delightful entertainment.

Many and good are the resolutions which are being made with regard to working for April exams. If all these are carried out, surely there will be a marked improvement upon the results at Christmas.

The lockers of the Select Cloak-Room have been visited by people who evidently were in need of Gymnasium suits. The least they might have done after using them was to put them back where they found them, but in some cases they did not think it worth while even to return them.

ARTS.

1902.

The following extracts have been selected from the latest production of Mr. Plant with a view to showing the hidden beauties of twentieth century poetry:—

"Milton John is a pious man,
He is built on the Sankey and Moody plan,
He spreads out his feet as far at he can,
Singing tra-la-la-la-la-la-la.
With a calm and sanctimonious face
He prays for everlasting grace,
He hopes for a seat in the heavenly place,
Singing tra-la-la-la-la-la-la.

Our G'irving is a son-of-a gun,
He shuffles cards and plays for mon.,
He's the greatest windbag under the sun,
Singing tra-la-la-la-la-la-la.
With a little bow-tie and a high standing collar,
Goes out on the spree (don't nobody holler),
Turns up the next day with never a dollar,
Singing tra-la-la-la la-la-la.

The Undergrad's purse was long and fat,
The treasurer soon caught on to that,
For Chauncey's not as blind as a bat,
Singing tra-la la-la-la la-la.
With a sort of a condescending smile,
He kept his eyes fixed on the pile,
He hoped to get there after a while,
Singing tra-la-la-la-la-la-la."

The poem from which the above extracts have been taken was set to music by Mr. Cole, M.A.D., and is now on sale at his second-hand store at double the price for which it may be purchased elsewhere. The famous Indian chief, Swelled Head, has kindly consented to favour a select audience with the entire song on Friday, March 15, at 5 o'clock, p.m. A collection will be taken up at the door in aid of the struggling poet and on behalf of the war-chief.

1904.

Few weeks have been more eventful than the last. There has been an unbroken series of amusing (?) and interesting (?) incidents, a few of which I shall narrate.

In the first place we are now seven days nearer exams. Now, this is a matter of no little importance, and it would be well for certain students to consider the information with attention.

Permit us to reproduce a short extract from the Personals of a Lennoxville paper:—

"Mr. Gr--nsh--lds, late of Arts '04, McGill, but now of Arts '05 is spending a very enjoyable week as the guest of the Principal of Bishop's College School. We take pleasure in announcing to our readers that it is not from lack of study or attendance at lectures that the said gentleman feels it his duty to begin a Fresh next year, but because of ill-health and his many philanthropic pursuits."

Stu - - rt (to young lady)—"You are in the First Year, are you not, Miss A-a-h?"

Young Lady—"Oh no, Mr. S., you are mistaken, I am a resident tutor."

Exit Stuart, collapsed.

L - - ng and P tr-ck were very much affected by the loss of their 12 to 1 lecture last Wednesday. Much sympathy is expressed for them in their distress.

"The folded leaf is wooed from out the bud,
.....
The flower ripens in its place,
Ripens and fades and falls."

How true are the words of the poet. Thus saw we that mighty lock peep forth, thus beneath our gaze it rose to the zenith of its glory, thus borne down by the weight of years, it fell beneath the cruel barber's steel. Cheer up, MacKenzie!

The most important occurrences during the week are, strange to say, seemingly the most trivial. For instance, at first sight McM - - t-y's new golf suit would have little significance, but upon consideration we may take this as a sign that spring is at hand, winter departing.

H-ld-n's reluctance to wear his gown demonstrates the vanity of human wishes, the frailty of the works of man and the law of the non-conservation of matter.

Upon viewing G - - d's nasal organ we may deduct that "all is not gold that shines."

SCIENCE.

1902.

It is not every one who can trace back his ancestry as far as H- - m - n.

Authentic records have been found showing that his family was the only one of importance flourishing in the Silurian period. Most people are content if they can prove that their ancestors came over to England with William the Conqueror, but H - - m - n's records go back much farther than that.

A Class election is seldom as unanimous as the one in which our Laureate was chosen to represent us at the Freshie's Dinner. He says that he enjoyed himself very much, kept perfectly sober, and got home before five o'clock. We all know that he was up to college the next day, showing very few ill-effects.

C - rl - ss was the first man in our Year to read a paper before any of the College Societies. His paper on Coal Mining was much enjoyed by all who heard it. He spoke of the peculiar feeling it gave him when, on one occasion, the candle in his hat set fire to the gas in the mine. He did not enlarge, however, on his precipitous flight or its ignominious ending. Mr. McBr - d - operated the lantern, and managed it very well for a beginner. He never had to try more than seven times before getting the slides in right side up.

What a shame it was to waken the Sophie at the Physics lecture just after he had got so nicely to sleep. He should have been allowed to take the rest he evidently so much needed.

1903.

The Class has taken its last time off. We were first nighters at Proctor's on Monday afternoon.

Now that we are so near the grand final, the Class wants to make a good showing in the finish, and several members have come to the help of the reporter.

One member wishes us to chronicle the fact that B - - ne, L - - ce and K - - th carried Opera glasses on Monday. He doesn't state whether they used them or not. Perhaps it didn't matter, as these members were so near the centre of interest that they couldn't see anything for dust.

On Tuesday we elect our representatives to the 1903 Annual Board. The Class officers suggest that the Editorial Board begin work now, give the artists subjects to work on during the vacation, and correspond with each other before the fall term commences.

One man, who evidently wasn't there, submits this, his idea, of what the dinner on Feb. 28 was. The Freshmen will probably say that he has another guess coming.

MENU.

Nestle's food in large dishes.

POTTAGES.

Montreal Water, Hot Water, Cold Water.

MILK.

Shakes, City,
Pasteurized, Sterilized.

FISH.

Stories, Second Stories.

EGGS.

Owls, Night hawks.

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage, Good and bad.

DESSERT.

H—'s Patent Barley Bottle with dilute solution.
Dr. H—'s teething rings.

WINES.

Mother Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
Castoria, Bromo-Seltzer.

CAKES.

Soda Biscuits, Undertaker's Delight.

TOASTS.

Alma Mater, Ana Lytic, Mac Hinery

SMOKES.

Cubebs.

Rules of conduct:

Nurses please peruse.

Children must not walk on the table.

An attendant is watching the spoons and bric-a-brac.

O—perpetual motion cradle is working in the nursery.

Perambulators will be checked in the parlor.

MEDICINE.

1901.

Owing to some misplacement by the editors during issue of memorial number, many items were not printed.

Especially, no notice was given to the fact of election of Valedictorian of Medicine. Hal. Ker, was elected and Little, Crang and Hunter were nominated also.

Our exams are not to be until last of the first week of May and we are all happy. We will miss the March vacation, as this time, being free from lec-

tures, was used for much cramming. All we can hope most earnestly for is good practical questions and ones we all can answer. Here is hoping!

Class pictures must be taken soon; all our boys are all out-fitted in their nice spring regalia, canes, etc., etc.

Everybody get his Class pin. It's a beauty.

We are all sorry to know that Wilmot is ill with Rheum. at R. V. H., and we are pleased to learn of the good condition of Dan and Fred, and hope for speedy return to working condition for all.

Graduation Dinner will soon be on. What hopes is the name synonymous with! Our Year, always a splendid working year, will do well to keep up their fine record. All appear to be working hard, some at their studies and some at mustaches.

Spring is here, and, as it is always the shortest and most busy part of the year, we can not hail it as loudly as the birds do, and especially as we may be plucked, while the birds are but being refitted with new feathers.

The members of 1901 Pin Committee have to thank Messrs. R. A. Dickson & Co. for the trouble they have taken to make the Pin a success and sincerely hope the Final Year men will do their share by buying these pins.

REVUE LEGALE.

The days of our troubles are at hand. The slushy sidewalks and the straggling moustaches of the Third Year remind us that Spring, the beautiful Spring of the Poet, the season of Examinations and Class photographs, is approaching with its sorrows and its joys. Our friends wear solemn faces, their talk is ponderous of So-and-So *vs.* What's-his-Name, of demurrers and *certiorari*, of medals and of flying feathers. Our enemies rub their hands and smack their lips, their eyes gleam with unholy glee at the calling of the roll, they chortle at the thought of the sacrifices which shall be offered up. Verily, there shall be a plucking, and the fragments thereof shall be many. It is, indeed, easier for the quarter-back to crawl through the scrimmage than for an unprepared candidate to obtain a degree. And rightly so, for what profits it man to gain a degree without knowing the Law. Prepare, then, for the struggle. Order another quart of midnight-oil (the burning kind). Bring out your dusty Codes. Unearth your forgotten note-books. Look up innumerable judgments. In short, "get busy."

For the guidance of the First, Second and Third Years we publish below a list of possible questions with suitable answers:—

1. Where is the domicile of a married woman?

A married woman's domicile is with her husband, unless he goes chasing around the country, in which case he is called an itinerant husband, except when he is a commercial traveller.

2. Has the proprietor of the St. Lawrence Hall a right of *stillicide* on the passers-by?

We are inclined to say no, in spite of the fact that such right is actually exercised. This is a difficult question, and we would advise a visit to the Registry Office.

3. A has a horse whose knees are broken. B sees this horse and offers A $500 for it. A refuses, saying that the horse is worth $29.30. B goes home. Thirty-eight days after the horse is delivered to B, who puts him in his stable.

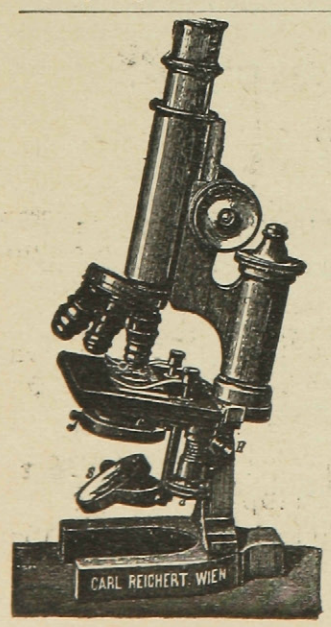
Indicate A's action to recover, and draft the suitable pleadings.

Let A sue B for thirty cents. B should reply with a plea of no consideration, and, at the same time, take out a *saisie gagerie* in ejectment against the horse, adding to it a demand for the value of his services in telling A his opinion of him. If this does not answer, B may call in A in warranty for the value of the oats which the horse has eaten.

4. A substitution is created in favour of the children of A, the institute. A, without the authorization of a family council, but before a notary, sells the immoveable property of the substitution to B. B pays the purchase price by a promissory note which is dishonoured at maturity. B's wife dies leaving him her sole heir. B refused to accept her succession, which, in consequence, becomes vacant. What right of action has C, B's father-in-law, against A?

The only remedy is a writ of *certiorari* to find out where he is at. If this does not afford immediate relief, try a drastic remedy like the cold water cure.

At a recent meeting of the Undergraduates' Society the Law representatives on the Oracle Staff for next session were elected as follows: E. V. Nott, Editorial Board; H. G. Blaylock, Business Board; J. G. H. Bergeron, Reporter. Our sympathies are with them. May they achieve a share of the appreciation lavished upon the present holders of these offices.



PATERSON & FOSTER

SOLE AGENTS FOR . . . . REICHERT'S MICROSCOPES Acknowledged to be the best line in the Dominion.

Used in McGill College and Bacteriological Laboratories of the Royal Victoria and Montreal General Hospitals.

STAINS AND ACCESSORIES IN STOCK

Dissecting Cases, Skeletons, Skulls, Stethoscopes, Thermometers

AND ALL STUDENTS' REQUIREMENTS

Get our Quotations

21 PHILLIPS SQUARE, MONTREAL

BOVRIL The Great Food Product of the Victorian Era

BOVRIL contains all the Nutritious constituents of Fresh Lean Beef in addition to the valuable Stimulating Constituents of Extract of Meat.

By our special process the Albumen and Fibrine are restored to Extract of Meat, and a perfect food easy of digestion and assimilation is secured.

For ONE Dollar per Month

We will contract to do all Cleaning, Pressing and minor repairs required to your Wardrobe. No restriction as to number of times clothes may be sent in. Write or phone for full particulars.

The Toilet Laundry Co., Ltd.,

290 GUY STREET (Near St. Antoine Street.)

Formerly the Montreal Toilet Supply Co., Ltd. 'PHONES: UP 2601–2602

We Have

been purveyors to the McGill Gymnasium for the last 20 years, and would refer you to any of the "**OLD BOYS**" who have won many Laurels whilst wearing our suits. We supply Jerseys, Knickers, Shoes, &c., all in Regulation colors. Also padded pants and canvas vests for football.

Albert Demers & Co.

1840 NOTRE DAME ST.

2nd door east of McGill St.

MR. WILLIAM DRYSDALE

Is pleased to invite the Students of McGill and affiliated colleges to visit his Bookshop, 2365 St. Catherine St., where may be found all the current literature, **COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS, Fine Stationery, Students' Note Books, etc., etc.**

FOUNTAIN PENS in great variety, etc.

Books to order a specialty at lowest prices.

☞ A corner has been provided where one may meet a friend, write a letter, address an envelope, also Post Office where you can deposit your savings, procure a Post Office Order or Postal Note.

Postage Stamps always on hand.

This corner has been vulgarly styled **Saints' and Sinners' Corner.**

COME, ALL ARE WELCOME.

William Drysdale & Co. Publishers, Booksellers Stationers,

2365 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

McGill Smokers'

Sets, Tobacco Jars, Ash Trays—unique, and at right prices.

E. A. GERTH, 2258 St. Catherine St.

HER MAJESTY'S TAILORING PARLOR . . .

HIGH CLASS WORK ONLY

McGILL BOYS

Have your clothing attended to by me

J. G. GROULX Cleaning, Dyeing and Repairing NEATLY DONE.

446 Guy St., 2nd door above St. Catherine St.

"NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS."

The Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. again a Leader.

RECORD FOR 1900:

Increase in Assets	$ 470,320 00
Increase in Income	84,138 00
Increase in Reserves	328,495 00
Increase in Surplus	67,294 00
Increase in Insurance in force	1,011,142 00
Amount paid to Policyholders	127,665 00

MOST LIBERAL POLICY CONTRACTS ISSUED.

MONTREAL AGENCY: 260 St. James St. - E. W. WILSON, Manager.

LONDON IN JANUARY, 1801.

What the Dawn of Last Century Saw.

When at the first stroke of twelve on the night of December 31, 1800, the night watchman in Doughty Street, and many another street in London, roused himself from his slumbers, and, seizing his horn lantern, sallied out to announce to such of the world as were not already asleep that it was "twelve o'clock and a fine night," he was, perhaps unconsciously, announcing the birth of a century more wonderful than any the world had yet seen.

He was a strange figure, the "policeman" of a hundred years ago, with his coat of many capes, his breeches and gaiters, his stout cudgel and his enormous lantern, nightly lit, to an accompaniment of strong language, with flint and steel and tinder.

His chief anxiety was to doze as comfortably as possible in his box, consistent with being awake to chronicle each hour and the state of the weather, and to keep an eye on any roystering young blades returning home from Drury Lane or Covent Garden who might wish to play a practical joke on him.

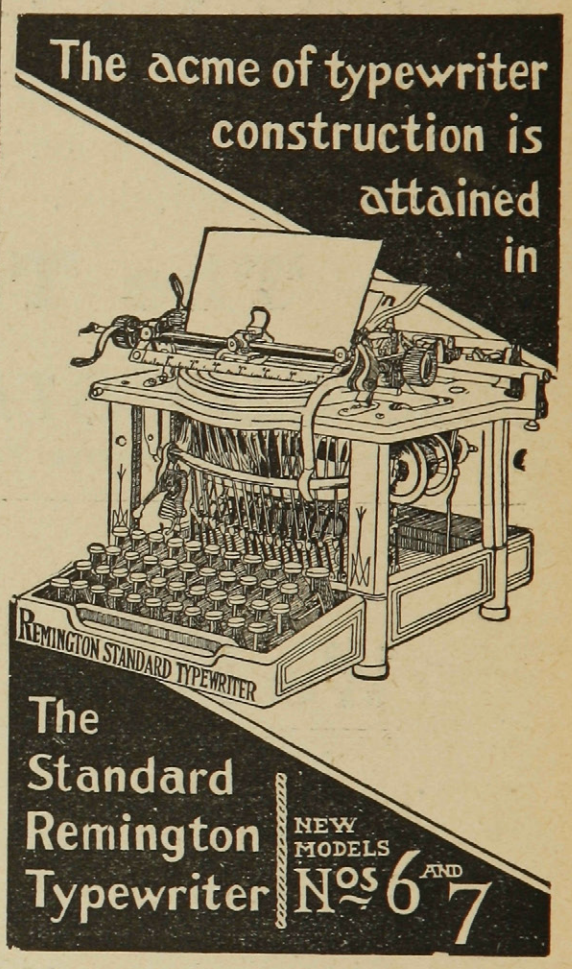
The London of those days was vastly different from the London of to-day. The streets were roughly paved with cobbles, and at night were lit at long intervals by feebly-flickering oil-lamps which a gust of wind might at any time blow out. It is little wonder that in the hours of darkness they were given over to footpads and housebreakers, and that no honest man could venture far alone.

In winter evenings pleasure-seekers resorted to one or other of the eight theatres, ranging from Sadler's Wells in the north to the Royal Circus in the south; to the many coffee-houses, where they could discuss the latest news with their cronies; or to taverns and other low places of questionable resort.

In summer-time they would sally out to the tea-gardens, which then formed a fringe round London; or to the more fashionable resorts of Vauxhall and Ranelagh. For lovers of sport there was the morbid attraction of bull-baiting, when a score or so of dogs would torture a staked bull to a frenzy of rage or terror; and cock-fighting was the favorite sport even of princes.

Public executions, which were then of almost daily occurrence, drew thousands of spectators to watch the death-throes of men and women who paid with their life for stealing a pair of stockings or a few pounds of sugar. On one day in January, 1801, twelve persons were executed for offences the gravest of which was burglary, and which include the stealing of a sirloin and a tablecloth.

For other offences men were flogged at the cart-tail through miles of London streets to the jeering and laughter of following crowds, or were placed in pillories to be the target, for hours, of every imaginable kind of filth that idle and cruel passers-by chose to fling at them. With such recreations as these, to which were added prize-fights and all the riotous fun and revelry of frequent fairs at Smithfield and elsewhere, the Londoner of a century ago had his share of excitements, however questionable.



Spackman & Co., 119 St. Frs. Xavier St.

BELL TEL. MAIN 1387.

Royal Silver Plate Co.

GOLD AND SILVER PLATERS

Plating and Repairing of Old SILVERWARE Table and Ornamental Ware.

Gilding in all its branches a Specialty.

40 ST. LAMBERT HILL.

Mountain City Cycle Co., 2341 St. Catherine St.

TEL. UP 1012

LARGEST DEALERS IN SPORTING GOODS IN THE PROVINCE

Foot-ball, Hockey, Skating, Boxing

AND ALL GYMNASIUM SUPPLIES

Special prices to McGill — Send for Catalogue

In those days papers were few and dear. When sixpence was charged for a copy of a morning newspaper it is not surprising that the total circula- of the six leading London papers, including the "Times," "Morning Post," "Morning Chronicle" and "Morning Advertiser," rarely reached 15,000 copies a day.

Railways were, of course, unknown, for it was only in this year (1801) that the first Act was passed for the construction of a mineral line, six miles long, from Wandsworth to Croydon. The stage-coaches which rattled daily into London to the music of hundreds of horns rarely averaged more than five miles an hour, and it was considered a marvellous feat when the mails were carried from London to Bath in seventeen hours, a journey which is now accomplished daily in a trifle over two hours.

All the chief avenues to London were infested with highwaymen, and, in spite of armed guards and passengers, coaches were stopped and plundered every week. Rowland Hill was then a sickly child of five in his nursery at Kidderminster, and the penny post was not even a dream of the future. Stamps and envelopes were unknown, and the postman who delivered a letter collected the charge for it, ranging from a shilling upwards.

Provisions were at famine prices; wheat was £5 13s a quarter and sugar 75s a hundredweight, while beef and mutton were from 1s 3d to 1s 8d a pound. Wages had fallen almost to vanishing point, and roiting and discontent were everywhere. Religion was stagnant, and it was ostracism, if not actually a crime, to be a Dissenter. Great Britain was waging war single-handed against all the might of Napoleon; press-gangs were prowling everywhere ready to seize the unguarded "landsmen" and carry him off to the wars; waggons lumbered into London with the spoil of ships; and there were sufficient French prisoners of war in England to people a small town.—Tit-Bits.

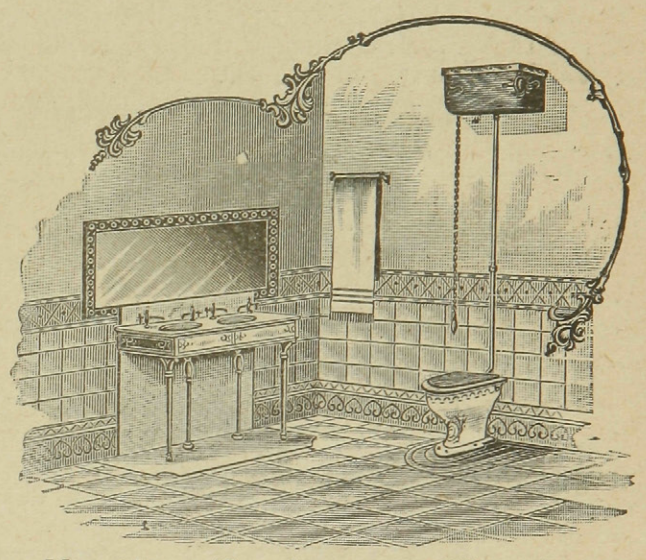
Shop Telephone Up 2401. Residence Telephone East 161.

Ogilvie Brothers

249 Bleury Street,

ABOVE ONTARIO,

MONTREAL.



Registered Practical Sanitary Engineers.

Steam and Hot Water Heating Engineers, Plumbers, Casfitters, Tinsmiths, Roofers and Bell-hangers. Electric Light Wiring, etc. All kinds of Pumps Fitted and Repaired.

Drains tested by the most approved modern appliances.

Ring us Up!
Tel. Up 2636

"MY VALET"

15 Phillips Sq.,
MONTREAL.

J. V. CALCUTT

IMPORTER OF

Irish Linens

12 Cathcart Street

PHILLIPS SQUARE

High Class Family trade solicited.

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.'S
BEAVER LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Weekly Sailings between St. John, N.B. and Liverpool.

Calling at HALIFAX, N. S., and QUEENSTOWN, Ireland, each way, to embark and land Passengers and Mails.

from Liverpool.		STEAMERS.	from St. John.
Tues. Jan.	22nd	LAKE MEGANTIC	Fri. Feb. 8th
" "	29th	LAKE SUPERIOR	" " 15th
" Feb.	5th	LAKE ONTARIO	" " 22nd
" "	12th	*MONTFORT	" March 1st
" "	19th	LAKE CHAMPLAIN	" " 8th
" "	26th	LAKE MEGANTIC	" " 15th
" March	5th	LAKE SUPERIOR	" " 22th
" "	12th	LAKE ONTARIO	" " 29th
" "	19th	*MONTFORT	" April 5th
" "	26th	LAKE CHAMPLAIN	" " 12th
" April	2nd	LAKE MEGANTIC	" " 19th
" "	9th	LAKE SUPERIOR	" " 26th

These sailings are subject to change and passengers booked will be promptly advised should any change be made.

***The R. M. S. "MONTFORT"** carries First Cabin passengers only.

FIRST CABIN.

$47.50 and upwards. Return $90 and upward, according to steamer, location of staterooms and number of occupants.

SECOND CABIN.

To Liverpool, London or Queenstown—Single $35.00, return $66.98 and $68.88 according to steamer, location of staterooms and number of occupants.

THIRD CLASS OR STEERAGE.

To Liverpool, London or Queenstown, etc., $24.50 and $25.50, according to steamer.

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.
6 ST. SACRAMENT ST., MONTREAL.

TEL. MAIN 1121.
Cable Address "Macmaster," Montreal. A B C Code.
Donald Macmaster, Q.C., D.C.L. Farquhar S. Maclennan, Q.C.
J. Claud Hickson, B.C.L.

MACMASTER, MACLENNAN & HICKSON,
Advocates, Barristers, etc.
Temple Building, St. James Street, — MONTREAL

Robertson, Fleet & Falconer,
ADVOCATES,
157 St. James Street, Montreal

HARDWARE MERCHANTS
Specialty: Contractors' Supplies
Amiot, Lecours & Lariviere,
593 St. Lawrence St.,
Coal of all kinds. **MONTREAL, Que.**

..... THE .....
J. W. BISHOP CO.
Contractors and Builders
34 CANADA LIFE BUILDING
MONTREAL

Will erect and complete any size or kind of building for you.

Dominion Line Mail Steamships
LARGE AND FAST PASSENGER STEAMERS.
PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL.
SS. "Dominion," 6618 Tons SS. "Cambroman," Twin Screw.
5,000 Tons. SS. "Vancouver," 5,300 Tons

Saloons and Staterooms amidships. Superior accomodation for all classes of passengers at moderate rates.
First Cabin—$50.00 and upwards.
Second Cabin—$35.50 and $37.00 according to steamer.
Third Class—$25.00 and $26.00 according to steamer—to Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Queenstown, Belfast and Glasgow.

BOSTON SERVICE.
BOSTON to LIVERPOOL, via QUEENSTOWN

SS. "Commonwealth" Twin Sc'w. 13 000 tons. Length, 600 ft.
SS. "New England" Twin Screw, 11,600 tons, Length, 575 ft.
SS. "Canada," Twin Screw. 9,000 tons. Length, 515 ft.

Palace Steamers of great speed, having all the appointments of a first-class hotel.
First Cabin—$60.00 and upwards.
Second Cabin—$40.00 and upwards.
Third Class—$28.00, te Liverpool, Lnndonderry, Belast, Queenntown, London and Glasgow.
For further particulars apply to any local agent of the company or to

RICHARDS, MILLS & CO., 77 State St., Boston, Mass.
DAVID TORRANCE & CO. General Agts., Montreal & Portland.

GEORGE W. REED & CO.
SLATE, METALS AND GRAVEL ROOFING
Asphalt Flooring for Basements
783 and 785 Craig Street, MONTREAL

Wighton, Morison & Co.
MASONRY CONTRACTORS
Offices: 71 St. Peter Street, Board of Trade Building
Yard: Corner Guy Street and C.T.R.

J. Brunet **Bell Telephone East, 1853.** C. Brunet
J. & C. BRUNET & CO.
147 St. Lawrence St., Montreal.

Tinsmiths, Plumbers, Roofers, Electricians, Gas and Steam Fitters. Repairing of all kinds promptly executed and at moderate prices.

Specialty:—Steam and Hot Water Furnaces of high and low pressure put up and repaired and also hot air furnaces, at moderate prices.

JOHN GRAY, 319 PINE AVENUE. TELEPHONE MAIN 425.
HENRY WIGHTON, 121 COURSOL ST.
GRAY & WIGHTO ,
General Builders and Contractors,
Stone, Brick and Plaster.
Office and Yard: 164 Guy Street, Montreal.

1900 NEW WERNER EDITION OF THE 1900

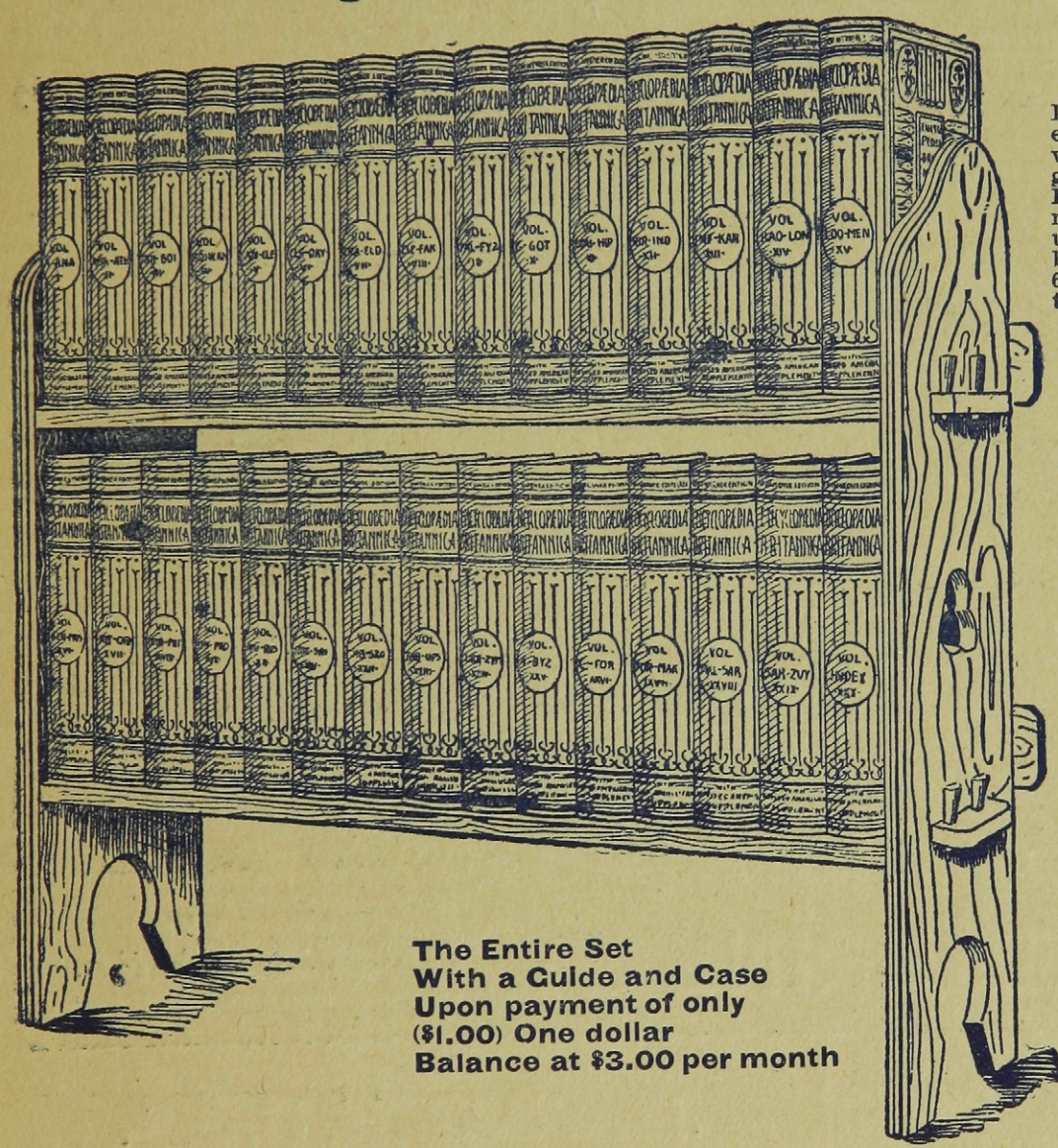
Encyclopædia Britannica

. . . SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE FALL OF 1900 . . .

The marvellous success of our special offer of this great work during the past year has induced us to enter into arrangements for another special offer, which we now announce. Since the first of October, 1899, we have received over 1,300 orders, and many times were unable to secure the books fast enough to supply the demand. With this exception, everything has been most satisfactory, and we have received **Hundreds of Testimonials** expressive of the satisfaction and delight of our customers. This is only as we anticipated, for we knew this edition to be not only **the cheapest** but **the most complete** in the market.

After the gratifying results of last year, we are much pleased to be able to offer another opportunity of securing this marvellous work at **such marvellously low prices.**

The Knowledge of the Whole World Compressed in Six Feet of Bookshelf.



The Entire Set
With a Guide and Case
Upon payment of only
($1.00) One dollar
Balance at $3.00 per month

This Edition

Is composed of thirty volumes of over 850 pages each, and represents a library of a 140 duodecimo volumes, each illustrated with two full-page engraved plates and sixty separate illustrations. Each page of the work contains as much type matter as five pages of an ordinary octavo volume printed in the usual style and type for library use. Taking the usual octavo volume of 600 pages for a basis you have in this edition of the Britannica

18 Volumes on Geography,
18 Volumes on History,
15 Volumes on Philosophy and Religion,
6 Volumes on Medicine in its Departments,
5 Volumes on Law,
20 Volumes on Industrial and Applied Sciences,
6 Volumes on Mercantile Subjects,
7 Volumes on Agriculture,
6 Volumes on Games, Music and Legends, and whole libraries on Natural History, Biography, Fine Arts, Etc.

Contains nearly 30,000 pages. Treats 250,000 subjects.

Illustrated with over Twelve Thousand Maps, Plates and Engravings, exclusive of maps and plans; covers all Departments of Knowledge; includes every domain of endeavor.

Cost $3,000,000 for authorship alone! 1,200 of the world's most famous specialists contributed.

Nearly 700 Maps and Plans, including 237 Colored Maps.

A COMPREHENSIVE LIBRARY IN ITSELF.

This work has received the unqualified endorsation of the leading scholars of all Anglo-Saxon countries, and has justly been termed **the Reservoir of the Wisdom of the Ages.**

To avoid being disappointed, as many were last fall, SEND IN THIS COUPON at once, and place your order as soon as possible to secure prompt delivery.

Complete Sets may be seen at our Office, 240 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.

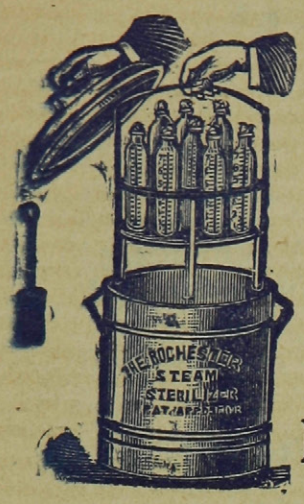
MAIL THIS COUPON TO
THE NEWS EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT
240 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.

SIRS,—
Please send me full particulars of your special offer of the Encyclopædia Britannica.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS



Dissecting Sets, Hick's Clinical Thermometers, Down's Stethoscopes, Marsh Stethophones, Leitz's Microscopes, Skeletons, Skulls, etc., etc.

Quality Unsurpassed.

LYMAN, SONS & CO.

380-386 ST. PAUL ST.,

MONTREAL

McCASKILL, DOUGALL & Co

FINE VARNISH & JAPAN

MANUFACTURERS

MONTREAL.

THE OFFICIAL

McGill Pins

In plain 15 karat gold or with the University Colors in Pearls and Garnets.

Scarf Pins and Safety Pins $2.35 $3.00, $3.15

HENRY BIRKS & SONS

Phillips Square—Montreal.

Hats that are Hats . .

CHRISTIE, SHAW & CO.

Can show you the very latest

....*English and American* HATS

FOR SPRING. **STUDENTS' DISCOUNT**

LATE HASLEY BROS.

2252 ST. CATHERINE ST., Opp. Victoria Sq.

THE CELEBRATED

Cook's Friend Baking Powder

Is the best GOODS obtainable for all the purposes it is needed to serve.

J. A. BAZIN, D.D.S.

. . *Dentist and Oral Surgeon*

2248 St. Catherine Street,

Opposite Victoria St.

Phone Up 2451.

MONTREAL.

BOOK BARGAINS

Stocktaking we sorted out a number of excellent books which we want to say good bye to. These we offer to book lovers at 20 per cent. off publishers' prices, also a table of "Culls" at 50 per cent.

CHAPMAN'S BOOK STORE, - - Montreal